

A New *Megaselia* from Hawaii (Diptera: Phoridae)

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The following description of new *Megaselia* from Hawaii is based on material in the United States National Museum (Washington), which was collected by Dr. Willis W. Wirth in 1946 on piles of snails at Salt Lake near Red Hill, Oahu, Hawaii.

I wish to thank Dr. Wirth for the privilege of studying this interesting material. I am indebted also to the "Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas" of the Brazilian Government for financial aid in the form of a fellowship.

Megaselia* (*Megaselia*) *cochlophila new species (Fig. 1)

Male. Length 1 mm. Frons about as broad as long medially, width 0.20 mm, black with a brownish tinge, covered with numerous piligerous punctures, subshining, with a fine median line. Supraantennals equal or nearly so, about one-third of frontal width apart. Antials nearly in line with upper supraantennals, two-fifths farther from median line than from eye-margin; anterolaterals much higher placed near eye-margin. Second row of frontal bristles approximately straight, the preocellars farther from the mediolaterals than from each other. Third antennal joint of normal size, black; arista as long as frons, distinctly pubescent. Palpi of normal shape and size, black, with strong bristles.

Thorax dark castaneous, subshining, Mesopleura bare. Scutellum with two bristles.

Abdomen grayish black, dull. Tergites subequal in length, dorsally nearly bare, hairs on sides scarce and short, somewhat longer on hind margin of 6th tergite. Hypopygium very small, concealed by the 6th tergite, black. Anal segment moderately short, hairy, ventrite, somewhat produced behind, apex papilliform (much as in Figs. 251–252 Schmitz/Lindner); apical hairs not differentiated.

Legs black-brown. Hind femur with short hairs on basal half of ventral edge. Hind tibia with about nine short delicate cilia which are barely protruding.

Wing (Fig. 1, paratype) slightly grayish yellow, veins brown. Length 1 mm, width 0.40 mm. Costa 0.42 of wing length, ratio of segments 30:11:11. Costal cilia short (0.45 mm), about six pairs between apex of 1st and 3rd veins. Third vein with a conspicuous bristle at base. Veins 4–7 evanescent apically; 4th starting behind fork, gently curved near base, remainder straight; 5th but little arcuate before middle; 6th slightly sinuous; 7th weak. Anal margin broadly convex. Axillary margin with two bristles. Halteres black.

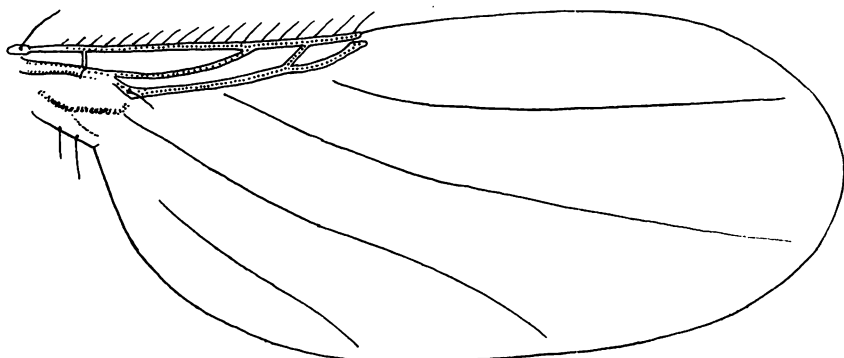


Fig. 1. *Megaselia (M.) cochlophila new species*, wing of male paratype (Borgmeier del.).

Female. Similar to the male. Abdominal tergites subequal in length, rather shining, nearly bare.

Holotype male, 2 paratypes males and 1 paratype female, Salt Lake near Red Hill, Oahu, Hawaii, 24 July, 1946, on piles of snails (W.W. Wirth).

Discussion.—*Megaselia cochlophila* is a very small but characteristic species of group VIII. In the key to the Hawaiian *Megaselia* recently published by Hardy & Beyer (1964, p. 271) the present species runs to couplet 3: "species No. 1" which is said (p. 289) to be close to *koffleri* Schmitz, which is, as I pointed out in a previous paper (1962, *STUDIA ENT.* 5:483), a synonym of *insulana* Brues. The new species differs from *insulana* by the black halteres, the somewhat longer costa and the ratio of costal segments. In my key to the North American *Megaselia* group VIII (*STUDIA ENT.* 1965, 8:7–8) *cochlophila* runs to *polyporicola* Borgmeier, which has the second costal section twice as long as the third.

REFERENCES

- BORGMEIER, T., 1962. Versuch einer Uebersicht ueber die neotropischen *Megaselia*-Arten, sowie neue oder wenig bekannte Phoriden verschiedener Gattungen. *STUDIA ENT.* 5:289–488, 132 figs.
 ——— 1965. Revision of the North American phorid flies. Part III. *STUDIA ENT.* 8:1–160, 111 figs.